



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 6 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 6

RODHOS, NISOS KARPATOS, AND KRITI

Plan.—This sector describes the main islands of Nisos Rodhos, Nisos Karpathos, and Kriti (Crete) together with the adjacent smaller islands and passages.

Nisos Rodhos (36°10'N., 27°55'E.)

6.1 Nisos Rodhos (Rhodes) is the main island of the Dhodhekanisos (Dodecanese). Oros Ataviros, the summit of the island, stands on the W side and rises to a height of 1,219m. The center of the island is mountainous and there are areas of cultivation in the valleys and along the coasts.

Winds—Weather.—Rodhos has an agreeable and healthful climate. It is never very hot during the summer, as a steady NW wind prevails. During this season, vessels may anchor with safety off the E shore of the island.

During winter S winds blow, bringing cloudy and foggy weather; in this season vessels must navigate with caution in the channel separating the island from the mainland. Southeasterly winds attain considerable violence and raise heavy seas.

During winter months, the E coast of Rodhos is beset by SE winds, which render it inaccessible. During summer, when winds from the W are almost continuous, the E coast affords shelter for vessels; however, this wind is sometimes so violent that communication with the shore is impossible.

The W side of Rodhos is inaccessible during W winds in the summer, and also with winds between NW and SE in winter.

Tides—Currents.—The current generally sets W in the channel between Akra Milon and the Turkish mainland. Near Akra Milon, a strong current, which, with winds between N and NW, tends to set onto the cape. Vessels approaching the cape must exercise caution during winds from either the NW or NE quadrant.

A current, with a velocity of 0.75 to 1.5 knots, sets NW over a bank extending SSW from Rodhos; during NW winds there is a cross sea, which is dangerous to deeply-laden small vessels.

The SE coast of the island provides safe anchorage during the summer. However, in winter, S winds frequently bring cloudy and foggy weather.

6.2 Southeast coast.—Akra Prasonisi (35°52'N., 27°45'E.), the SW extremity of Rodhos, is the seaward end of a rocky peninsula which is connected to the island by a low and sandy isthmus. It is often mistaken for an island. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 14m high, standing on this point.

A bank, with a depth of less than 200m, extends up to 8 miles SSW of Akra Prasonisi. A current is reported to set NW over this bank at rates up to 1.5 knots, causing a cross sea during NW winds.

Nisos Khina lies 7.5 miles E of Akra Prasonisi and consists of two small and steep-to islets, 2 to 4m high. They are



AKRA PRASONISI LIGHTHOUSE

reported to be difficult to see by day in low visibility and are dangerous at night.

Akra Katabia (Akra Katavia) is located 2.3 miles ENE of Akra Prasonisi. A shoal, with a least depth of 4.6m, lies about 0.6 mile E of this cape.

Akra Vigli, located 2.8 miles ENE of Akra Katabia, is a low point which is fronted by foul ground and surmounted by a prominent black tower.

Akra Istros, located 1 mile NE of Akra Vigli, is whitish in color and a hill, 50m high, stands near it. A dangerous wreck lies about 0.2 mile SW of this cape.

Plimiri, a village, stands close W of Akra Istros and can be identified by several small buildings surrounded by a white wall. The village is fronted by a small pier which is used by small craft. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 10m, sand, about 400m SSW of the pier. Vessels can also anchor in depths of 10 to 12m off the bight lying between Akra Istros and Akra Lakhania.

Akra Lakhania is located 2.5 miles NE of Akra Istros. The village of Lakhania is situated 1.5 miles W of the point and can be identified by several windmills.

Ormos Yemadhi, a straight stretch of coast, extends between Akra Lakhania and Akra Merminga, 6.5 miles NNE. Akra Merminga is the N of two small projections which extend SE from the coast.

Ormos Lardhos, open to the S, is entered between Akra Merminga and Akra Lindhos, 6 miles E. Akra Lindhos is the SE extremity of a high and flat promontory and is surmounted by a ruined tower. Cape Yenuri (Cape Ianuri), a prominent point, is located 1.7 miles WNW of Akra Lindhos and several houses stand on it.

Vrakhos Paximadha (36°01'N., 28°05'E.), high and steep-to, lies 2 miles S of Akra Lindhos. A main light is shown from a structure standing on this rock.

Ormos Ayiou Nikolou lies between Akra Lindhos and Akra Soumani, 1.5 miles N. Pendanisos, which is comprised of two

groups of above-water rocks, lies in the approaches to this bay. The N group consists of one large and one small rock, and lies on a shoal 0.5 mile SSE of Akra Soumani. The S group consists of two large rocks and one small rock, and lies 0.3 mile N of Akra Lindhos.

A detached shoal, with a least depth of 6.1m, lies about 1.5 miles SE of Akra Soumani. Two shoal patches with depths of 11.6m and 14.3m, lie about 0.3 mile NNW and 0.4 mile SSE, respectively, of this detached shoal.

Limin Lindhos (36°06'N., 28°05'E.), an inlet, forms a natural harbor and is entered 0.9 mile N of Akra Soumani. Two islets lie close offshore on the N side of the approach to this harbor. Two small bays, which extend NW and SW, lie at the head of the harbor. There are depths of 5 to 7.3m within the harbor, but it is only accessible to small vessels with local knowledge. The village of Lindhos is situated on the N and W sides of a rocky hill which rises on the S side of the harbor. A conspicuous castle is situated on the summit of this hill.

A coast between Akra Ayios Aimilianos, located 3 miles N of Akra Lindhos, and Akra Arkhangelos, 5.2 miles NNE, is indented by a bight formed by two bays.

Ormos Viglika lies in the S part of the bight, and although open to the NE and E, is considered safe for anchoring during the winter. The SW part of the bay affords the best anchorage in depths of 12m to 35m, mud.

Ormos Malonas lies in the N part of the bight, but does not provide good anchorage. A conspicuous ruined castle is situated on its SW side.

6.3 Akra Vayia (36°15'N., 28°10'E.) is located 4.5 miles NNE of Akra Arkhangelos. Oros Tsambikas, 305m high, stands 1.5 miles SW of this cape and is prominent. It is reported (1990) that several radio masts stand 1 mile NW of this cape.

Ormos Afandou is entered between Akra Vayia and Akra Ladhiko, 4.5 miles NNE. The shores of this bay are sandy. A shoal patch, with a depth of 6.7m, lies about 0.6 mile offshore, 1.2 miles NNE of Akra Vayia. Akra Ladhiko, 164m high, is surmounted by a white house which is reported to be not visible from the N.

Kolpos Kalithion is entered N of Akra Ladhiko. The S part of this bay is encumbered with shallow rocky patches and a detached shoal, with a depth of 12m, lies about 2 miles NNE of Akra Ladhiko.

Akra Voudhi (36°23'N., 28°15'E.), located 3.8 miles NNE of Akra Ladhiko, is a low and rocky point. The village of Koskhinou, situated 1.5 miles W of the cape, can be identified by a conspicuous church belfry and several windmills. A radio mast stands on high ground, 0.5 miles W of the village.

A conspicuous power station is situated on the coast 2.5 miles N of Akra Voudhi. It is fronted by two outfall pipelines and several mooring buoys.

6.4 Southwest coast.—Akra Karavolas (35°56'N., 27°43'E.), a prominent headland, is located 4 miles NNW of Akra Prasonisi. The coast between is formed by a sheer promontory and is generally cliffy.

Nisos Karavolas, a rocky islet, lies 0.8 mile WSW of Akra Karavolas. Nisos Khtenies, a low and rocky islet, lies about 1.8

miles offshore, 3 miles N of Akra Karavolas. This islet has a sharply serrated outline and is surrounded by foul ground.

Ormos Apollakia lies between Akra Karavolas and Akra Monolithos, 10.5 miles N. Akra Phurni, a high and precipitous headland, extends from the N side of this bay 2 miles ESE of Akra Monolithos. Nisos Strongili, a rocky islet, lies close W of Akra Monolithos and is 75m high.

Akra Armenistis (36°09'N., 27°41'E.) is located 2.4 miles NNW of Akra Monolithos and is fronted by an above-water rock. The coast between is high, rocky, and indented by small bays which are fringed with rocks. A prominent brown tower stands 2.7 miles NE of this cape.

Off-lying islands.—Nisos Khalki (36°13'N., 27°34'E.), the W island of a group, lies with Akra Mirtos, its SW extremity, located 8.5 miles NW of Akra Armenistis. The summit of this mountainous island stands in its E part and is 600m high.

Akra Kefalos is the NW extremity of the island and a tower is situated 0.5 mile SE of it. Akra Trakhra is the S extremity of a small peninsula which is connected to the S coast of the island by a narrow isthmus. A castle stands on a hill, 305m high, close N of the isthmus.

Ormos Emborio lies at the SE end of Nisos Khalki. This small bay is sheltered from the E by an islet, 78m high, which lies close off the entrance and is marked by a light. Small vessels, with local knowledge, can find shelter at the head of the bay in summer, but the holding ground is not good. The village of Khalki is situated on the slopes surrounding the bay and is fronted by a small breakwater. A light is shown from the promontory on the N side of the bay.

Nisis Alimnia (36°16'N., 27°42'E.), 268m high, lies with its S extremity 4 miles ENE of the E extremity of Nisos Khalki. A small bay on the SW side of the island forms a natural harbor and provides shelter in all winds. A deserted village is situated at the head. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in depths of 14 to 18m off the village. A prominent ruined castle stands close E of the summit of the island.

Nisos Tragousa (36°13'N., 27°42'E.), a rocky islet, lies 1.3 miles S of the S extremity of Nisis Alimnia. This islet is 59m high and foul ground fronts its S side. A main light is shown from a structure standing on the NE side of this islet.

Nisos Strongili, a rocky islet, lies 3 miles NE of Nisos Tragousa and is 75m high. Nisis Makri, another rocky islet, lies 0.8 mile N of Nisis Strongili and an above-water rock lies 0.4 miles SW of its S end.

Several small islets, rocks, and dangers, which may best be seen on the chart, lie in the area between Nisos Khalki, Nisis Alimnia, and Nisos Tragousa. Passage among these islets and rocks should be undertaken with extreme caution because of the possibility of uncharted dangers. The passage leading to the E of Nisis Alimnia and Nisos Tragousa is deep and clear.

6.5 Northwest coast.—Akra Kopria (36°16'N., 27°48'E.) is located 9 miles NE of Akra Armenistis. The coast between is mostly high and rocky. From Akra Kopria to Akra Milon (Akra Zonari), 23 miles ENE, the coast consists of a sandy beach.

A prominent ruined castle stands close E of Akra Kopria. The village of Kastello, situated 1.3 miles SE of the castle, is

hardly visible from seaward, but several conspicuous windmills stand in its vicinity.

Langonia, a small bay, lies 1 mile NE of Akra Kopria and is sheltered from the W. A light is shown from the W entrance point and a mole projects from the W side of the bay. This mole is used by small craft and ferries. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor in this bay.

Oros Profitis Ilias, 799m high and wooded, stands 6 miles E of Akra Kopria. A conspicuous radio mast surmounts this peak.

Akra Ayios Minas, located 7 miles NE of Akra Kopria, is surmounted by a ruined tower. A dangerous wreck lies about 0.2 mile offshore, 0.5 mile W of this cape.

The village of Kalavardha is situated 1.5 miles E of Akra Ayios Minas, and a white prominent church stands at its E end. The village of Fanes is situated 3 miles ENE of Akra Ayios Minas, and an isolated windmill stands near it.

A prominent power station is situated near the village of Tholos, 5.5 miles NE of Akra Ayios Minas. An L-shaped breakwater, marked by a light, fronts the shore and projects 80m NNE. Two submarine pipelines and several mooring buoys are situated in the vicinity of this breakwater.

The villages of Damatria and Villanova are situated 3 miles E and 3.8 miles ENE, respectively, of the breakwater, and aeronautical lights are shown from structures standing in their vicinity. An aeronautical radiobeacon is situated in the vicinity of the village of Kremasti, 1.4 miles ENE of Villanova.

Ormos Trianda, a bay, lies 3.2 mile ENE of the village of Kremasti, and the village of Trianda stands 0.5 mile S of its W entrance point. Oros Filermo, a prominent hill, stands 1 mile S of Trianda. It is wooded and is surmounted by a ruined fort with towers. This bay provides anchorage, during the winter, to vessels with local knowledge. However, winds from the NW are reported to raise a heavy surf within this bay.

Akra Milon (Akra Zonari) (36°27'N., 28°13'E.), the NE extremity of Rodhos, is a low and sandy cape. A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing on the cape.

A conspicuous aquarium is situated close S of the light. A signal station stands 1 mile SSW of the light. Brousalı Pier, with a depth of 4m at its outer end, fronts the shore at Neokhori, 0.5 mile SSW of Akra Milon.

The current setting between Nisos Rodhos and the coast of Asia Minor primarily sets W. However, close off Akra Milon, with winds between N and NW, this current tends to set towards the cape and vessels should use caution.

Caution.—Anchorage is prohibited to the N of a charted dashed line which runs E and W through a point located about 0.2 mile S of Akra Milon.

Rodhos (Rhodes) (36°27'N., 28°14'E.)

World Port Index No. 43210

6.6 Rodhos, the port of Nisos Rodhos, consists of three harbors which are protected by breakwaters and known collectively as Limin Rodhou.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal rise is negligible, being only 0.3m at springs. However, winds from the S may raise the water level slightly and winds from the N may lower it.

Depths—Limitations.—Limin Mandhraki is the W and inner harbor basin. It has 720m of total quayage, with depths of 4 to 6m alongside, and is used mostly by small craft and yachts.

Limin Akandia is the E and outer harbor basin. It has two main piers which are used by cruise and passenger vessels. One pier is 60m long, with a depth of 6m alongside, and the other is 285m long with a depth 6.6m alongside.

Commercial Harbor (Limin Emborikos) is the central harbor basin and is used by commercial vessels. Vessels with a draft of up to 9.7m can be accommodated. Kolona Quay, on the W side of Commercial Harbor, is 190m long with depths of 5.2 to 6.6m alongside.

The central wharf has the following dimensions:

Location	Length	Depths
West side	360m	5.8-8.0m
North side	140m	8.5-9.1m
East side	480m	6.9-9.2m

Aspect.—The ancient city of Rodhos is enclosed by walls and is built in the form of an amphitheater on ground rising gently from the coast. A modern town, in which stands the cathedral and the Palace of the Governor, has been built around the ancient city.

Conspicuous landmarks include the market, a building with a green roof and central dome, situated on the SW side of Limin Mandhraki; a belfry standing 250m N of the market; Ayios Nikolaos Fort standing on the SE breakwater of Limin Mandhraki, 250m E of the belfry; Ayios Angelos Tower, 27m high, standing on the pier 0.4 mile SE of the fort; and three windmills situated on the breakwater 200m S of the fort.

A main light is shown from a tower standing on Ayios Nikolaos Fort.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and generally board about 1 mile from the harbor entrance. Vessels should send an ETA and a request for a pilot 24 hours prior to arrival.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor in the roadstead off the port and S of the prohibited anchorage area. The bottom is comprised primarily of sand, but this anchorage is reported to be untenable in SE or NE winds.

Caution.—Strong winds from the S may create dangerous conditions in the port entrance.

Dhiavlos Karpathou—Dhiavlos Kasou

6.7 Vessels approaching the Aegean Sea from the SE use either Dhiavlos Karpathou (Scarpanto Strait) or Dhiavlos Kasou (Kaso Strait), depending on their destination. Dhiavlos Karpathou leads N between Rodhos, on the E side, and Nisos Karpathos and Nisos Saria, on the W side. Dhiavlos Kasou leads N between Nisos Kasos, on the E side, and Kriti, on the W side. Both of these straits are deep and clear of dangers in their central parts.

A bank, with a depth of 67m, lies in the center of Dhiavlos Kasou, about 18 miles SE of Akra Sidheros (35°19'N., 26°19'E.). In addition, a bank, with a depths of 25 to 33m, lies about 8 miles E of the E coast of Kriti (Crete).

Tides—Currents.—The currents within both of these straits generally set to the S. However, occasionally, winds from the S or SW will generate a current that sets E in the S part of the

Aegean and increases the rate of the current through these straits.

Nisis Karpantos (35°37'N., 27°08'E.)

6.8 Nisis Karpathos, one of the largest islands of the Dhodhekanisos (Dodecanese), has a ridge of high mountains which extends its whole length. The coasts of the island are steep with many indentations, and Korifi Kalolimni (Lastra), the summit, stands 12 miles N of the S extremity and is 1,215m high.

South and west coasts.—Akra Kastellos (35°24'N., 27°08'E.), marked by a light, is the S extremity of Nisos Karpathos. Ormos Elaaris (Kastellos), lying close NW of this cape, affords shelter from N or NE winds in depths of 18 to 36m, but it is open to the SW.

Akra Ayioi Theodoroi is located 4 miles NW of Akra Kastellos and is fronted by foul ground. The coast between is rocky and indented. Ifalos Karpathos, a shallow and rocky shoal, lies about 1.5 miles W of Akra Ayioi Theodoroi. This shoal lies upon a bank which is steep-to and has general depths of less than 18m. A detached shoal, with a least depth of 3.7m, lies about 0.4 mile NNW of Akra Ayioi Theodoroi.

Akra Palaioastron, located 2 miles NE of Akra Ayioi Theodoroi, is the W extremity of a peninsula which extends 0.5 mile from the coast. Vrakhonisis Khalkias, an above-water rock, lies 0.4 mile SW of seaward end of this peninsula.

Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor, with offshore winds, in depths of 11 to 18m, close S of Akra Palaioastron.

Ormiskos Arkasa, a small cove, lies on the N side of the peninsula and is used by small craft with local knowledge. Ormiskos Foiniki, another small cove, lies close N of Ormiskos Arkasa and is protected by a breakwater extending from its W entrance point. A quay fronting the W side of the cove is used by small craft with local knowledge.

Akra Sokastro, the W extremity of Nisos Karpathos, is located 7.6 miles NNW of Akra Palaioastron. Vrakhonisis Sokastro, a small islet, lies close off this point and is connected to it by a ridge of rocks.

Angali Ayia Irini lies 5 miles NE of Akra Sokastro and is open to the W and SW. This small bay is used as a haven of refuge by small vessels with local knowledge.

Akra Vourgounda, the NW extremity of the island, is located 8.2 miles NNE of Akra Sokastro.

Ormos Tristoma, an inlet, lies 2.5 miles NE of Akra Vourgounda and forms a natural harbor which affords excellent shelter. A light is shown from the S side of the entrance. A least depth of 4.9m lies on the bar and small vessels up to 64m in length can enter. This inlet is generally closed from June to the middle of September, when NW winds raise a continuous heavy sea and strong current.

6.9 East coast.—Akra Liki (Lingi) (35°26'N., 27°10'E.) is located 2.5 miles NE of Akra Kastellos. The coast between is fronted by shoals, with depths of 3 to 5m, which extend up to about 0.4 mile offshore.

Ormos Makris Yialos, entered close N of Akra Liki, affords anchorage, sheltered from N and W winds, in moderate depths

about 0.3 mile offshore. Vrakhonisis Moira, an islet fringed by rocks, lies about 0.4 mile offshore, 1.7 miles N of Akra Liki.

Akra Volakas, fronted by rocks, is located 4 miles NE of Akra Liki. Ormos Amorfos, entered close SW of this cape, also affords anchorage, sheltered from N and W winds, in moderate depths about 0.3 mile offshore.

Ormos Pigadhia (35°31'N., 27°14'E.) is entered 3 miles N of Akra Volakas. This bay affords anchorage and the village of Pigadhia is situated on its S shore. A light is shown from the largest and outermost of several rocky islets which lie in the SW corner of the bay. Vessels usually anchor in depths of 20 to 28m, about 200m E of this islet. However, with NW winds it is advisable to anchor in depths of 9 to 18m in the NW part of the bay. A harbor, used by small craft, fronts the village and is protected by a breakwater.

Dhiafana, a village, is situated on the SW shore of a small bay, 14.7 miles N of Ormos Pigadhia. The coast between is mostly formed of high cliffs with numerous indentations and is fronted by rocks and foul ground. A pier, used by small craft, fronts the village and is marked by a light close SE.

Caution.—Two submarine pipelines, marked by buoys, extend up to 300m offshore from the vicinity of a power station situated in the NW part of Ormos Pigadhia.

Due to the existence of submarine cables, an anchoring prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the NW part of Ormos Pigadhia and extends up to 1.5 miles NE from the shore.

A dangerous wreck lies about 1 mile NNE of Dhiafana.

Nisis Saria (35°52'N., 27°13'E.) lies close N of Nisos Karpathos and rises to a height of 629m near its S end. The E coast of this island, which forms the W side of Dhiavlos Karpathou, is mostly comprised of rocky cliffs. It is steep-to except at Ormiskos Palatia, a small and sandy bay, which lies 1.2 miles S of Akra Alimounda, the NE extremity of the island.

Akra Paraspori, the N extremity of the island, is located 1 mile WNW of Akra Alimounda. A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing on this cape.

A bank, with a least depth of 29m, lies centered 10.5 miles ENE of Akra Paraspori.

Nisos Kasos (35°24'N., 26°58'E.), the S island of the Dhodhekanisos (Dodecanese), is formed of limestone and is very mountainous. Korifi Priona, the summit of this island, stands on the SE side and rises to a height of 590m.

Akra Avlaki, the SW extremity of the island, is marked by a light. Nisis Plati, a small islet, lies 1.5 miles NW of Akra Avlaki and is the outermost of several islets and rocks which front the SW end of the island. A light is shown from a structure standing at the W end of this islet.

Kavo Aktis is the NE extremity of Nisos Kasos. Vrakhonisis Strongili, a small islet, lies 0.3 mile NNE of this point and is marked by a light.

Vrakhonisis Kolofonos, an above-water rock fringed with sunken rocks, lies about 0.6 mile offshore, 2.2 miles W of Vrakhonisis Strongili.

Khorion Ophris (Fri) stands at the head of a small bay on the N side of the island, 4.5 miles WSW of Vrakhonisis Strongili. A small and shallow harbor fronts this village and is protected by a breakwater which extends from the W side of the bay.

During good weather, vessels can anchor in a depth of 6m about 0.5 mile N of a small islet which lies 0.7 mile offshore in the S part of the bay.

Kasonisia (35°27'N., 26°53'E.), an extensive group of islets, lies within 2.2 miles of and almost parallel to the NW coast of Nisos Kasos. Nisis Armathia, 106m high, is the largest islet of the group and lies 3.2 miles NW of Khorion Ophris (Fri). Makronisi, 81m high, lies 1 mile ENE of Nisis Armathia and is prominent. Ifalos Kasou (Kaso Rock), with a least depth of 4.6m, lies in the W part of the passage between Nisos Kasos and Kasonisia, 1 mile S of Nisis Armathia.

Anchorage may be taken in the lee of these islets, sheltered from NW winds. The best berth lies off the middle of Makronisi in depths of 18 to 22m.

Kriti (35°05'N., 26°00'E.)

6.10 Kriti, previously called Crete, is traversed throughout its length by a mountain range with serrated peaks which attain heights up to 2,457m. For the most part, this large island is barren with numerous rivers which drain off stony waste, in torrents, to the sea.

While there are no secure harbors on the S coast of the island, anchorages may be found off several of the bays. These roadsteads provide shelter during the summer and during N winds. However, due to the depths increasing rapidly offshore, the available anchorages are usually limited. During N winds, strong squalls, which come up suddenly and which may be violent close offshore, blow down along the S coast of the island from the mountains.

The W coast of the island is exposed to bad weather from the Western Mediterranean and during the winter, vessels should avoid approaching the shore too closely due to the large swell.

The E coast of the island is mostly precipitous. The SE section of the coast is subject to squalls of exceptional violence which descend from the mountains during N winds. These squalls winds make passage within 4 or 5 miles of this coast hazardous.

All the principal harbors are found along the N coast of the island which is indented by large bays, especially at the W and E ends.

Winds—Weather.—Along the N coast of Kriti, the same weather conditions prevail as those in the S Aegean. During the summer the trade winds are the only winds which create unfavorable conditions for navigation, and they blow almost always from NW. Their force is not as strong as that of the corresponding winds in the central part of the Aegean and, while it lessens as a vessel approaches the W part of Kriti, it never becomes negligible.

During the summer S winds are rare along this coast and are always of small intensity. During the winter their intensity is exceptionally strong and, already having a slight deviation to the SE or SW, may suddenly shift to the N.

There are a number of anchorages along the N coast where shelter is available from all winds, although at some of them a troublesome sea prevails. Landing is difficult or impossible, but the safety of the vessel is practically always assured.

The S coast of Kriti during the winter is subject to bad weather from the S, and in summer violent N winds descend from the high mountains. As a result of these weather

conditions, the S coast lacks good anchorages. With bad weather from the SW, some of the highest waves in the Mediterranean are encountered in the vicinity of Elafonisi, the island at the SW extremity of Kriti. During the winter, storms cause a heavy sea along the W coast of Kriti.

6.11 South coast.—Nisis Elafonisi (Elaphonisos) (35°16'N., 23°32'E.), a narrow and low islet, forms the SW extremity of Kriti. A light is shown from its W part, which rises to a height of 30m. Numerous rocky patches surround the islet and a narrow boat channel, mostly obstructed by rocks, separates its NE side from the coast.

Caution.—Two dangerous wrecks, with a minimum depth of 10.5m, lie within 1.2 miles SE of the light.

Two conspicuous white radar domes stand 5 miles ENE of this islet.

During bad weather, a large swell, which comes in from the SW, may be experienced in this vicinity. Temporary anchorage during N gales may be taken in Ormos Vroulias, which is entered 1.5 miles SE of Nisis Elafonisi. Vessels may anchor in depths of 14 to 22m, sand, about 0.2 mile from the head of this cove.

Akra Krios, which is formed by the bold termination of the W mountains of Kriti, is located 4 miles SE of Nisis Elafonisi. Akra Trakhalo is located 2.5 miles E of Akra Krios and the coast between is fronted by rocks. Akra Trakhalo, the extremity of a small promontory, is fronted by a reef and has a small cove on its W side.

Khersonisos Palaiokhora (35°14'N., 23°41'E.), located 2 miles E of Akra Trakhalo, is a low and flat peninsula surmounted by the walls of a ruined fort. A village is situated on the E side of the low isthmus which connects the peninsula to the mainland. A conspicuous white church, with a red dome, and a prominent spire stand close N of the village. A shallow boat harbor fronts the E side of the peninsula and is protected by a mole. It is used by small craft and fishing boats. A cove on the W side of the peninsula affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge.

Vrakhonisis Skhisto, 12m high, lies close off the SW end of Khersonisos Palaiokhora. A light is shown from the N side of this small islet.

Akra Mavro Mouria, a precipitous headland, is located 5.5 miles E of Vrakhonisis Skhisto and a prominent cave lies at its base. A conspicuous ruined tower stands close W of the mouth of a prominent gorge, 8.7 miles E of Akra Mavro Mouria.

Akra Mouros (35°11'N., 24°04'E.) is the S extremity of a small peninsula which is fringed by reefs on its SW side.

Ormos Foinikias, a small bay, lies on the W side of this peninsula, but is reported to be seldom used.

Ormos Loutro (35°12'N., 24°05'E.), a small bay, lies close E of Akra Mouros and affords the only good shelter along the S coast of Kriti during winter. Anchorage can be taken off the entrance in depths of 28 to 37m, sand. The village of Loutro is situated behind a narrow shingle beach at the NW corner of the bay. A light is shown from a small islet, 11m high, which lies close off the W entrance point of the bay. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor N of this islet in depths of 27 to 36m.

The town of Khora Sfakion, situated 2.6 miles E of Loutro, is a summer resort. It stands at the head of a small bay and is visible from seaward. Vessels can anchor, in summer only, off the town in a depth of 28m, sand, good holding ground.

6.12 Off-lying islands.—Nisis Gavdhos (34°50'N., 24°05'E.), 368m high, lies 20 miles S of Ormos Loutro. Akra Tripiti, the S extremity of this island, is marked by a main light and is prominent because of three natural arches. The SW side of the island is formed by high cliffs and the N side is low and shelving. A sunken reef, on which two rocky islets lie, extends up to 1.6 miles N of the N side of the island.

Anchorage can be taken by vessels, with local knowledge, in depths of 20 to 40m, mud and sand, off the E coast of the island. During N winds, vessels can also anchor in a depth of 25m about 0.2 mile E of the S extremity of the island.

Nisis Gavdhopoula (34°56'N., 24°00'E.) lies 4 miles NW of Nisos Gavdhos and is 113m high. A light is shown from the NW extremity of this island. Vessels using the channel leading between Nisos Gavdhos and Nisis Gavdhopoula are advised to favor the side closer to the latter island.

Caution.—Currents, with rates up to 3.5 knots and of variable directions have been experienced between Nisos Gavdhos and the coast of Kriti.

6.13 South coast (continued).—Akra Melissa (35°06'N., 24°34'E.) is located 25 miles ESE of Akra Mouros and the coast between is indented by numerous bays. Several steep-sided valleys extend inland from the heads of these bays and are conspicuous from seaward.

Akra Frangokastello, located 7.6 miles E of Akra Mouros, is fronted by a reef and several above-water rocks. This point is surmounted by a prominent ruined fort.

Akra Stavros, 402m high, and Akra Kakomouri, 207m high, are two prominent rocky headlands located 6 miles E and 7.8 miles ESE, respectively, of Akra Frangokastello. Several prominent churches stand near the shore along this stretch of the coast.

Nisidhes Paximadhia (Litoai) (35°00'N., 24°35'E.), consisting of two rocky islets, lies 5.5 miles S of Akra Melissa. The W islet is 252m high and the E islet is 166m high. They are surrounded by deep water, but the narrow channel between them is encumbered by rocks.

Ormos Messara (35°00'N., 24°42'E.), a gulf, is entered between Akra Melissa and Akra Lithinon, 14 miles SE. The shore in the SE part of this gulf consists of low, white cliffs. Akra Lithinon, marked by a light, is the S end of a bold and salient cliffy headland. For the most part, anchorage may be obtained in any part of Ormos Messara.

Ayias Galinis (35°06'N., 24°41'E.), a village and resort, is situated on the N side of the gulf. It is fronted by a small harbor which is protected by a breakwater. This harbor has depths of 1 to 6m and provides shelter to small craft and yachts from SW, W, and N winds. Anchorage may be taken by vessels, with local knowledge, in depths of 7 to 10m about 200m SE of the breakwater head.

6.14 Megalonisi (34°56'N., 24°48'E.), 59m high, lies about 0.2 mile offshore, 3.4 miles E of Akra Lithinon and is marked

by a light. Nisis Papadhoplaka, a small islet, lies about 0.3 mile offshore, 0.6 mile W of Megalonisi.

Akra Ayios Pavlos is located 3.5 miles E of Akra Lithinon. Nisis Ayios Pavlos, 28m high, lies close E of this point and is separated from it by a deep, but narrow passage. Several conspicuous fuel tanks stand on this islet.

Caution.—The S coast of Nisis Ayios Pavlos is surrounded by numerous rocks, and an isolated dangerous wreck can be seen to the S of the W protrusion of the island. Extreme caution should be used while navigating in these waters.

Ormos Kalon Limenon (34°56'N., 24°49'E.) is entered between Akra Ayios Pavlos and Akra Trafos, 1.3 miles ENE. The W corner of this bay forms a sheltered natural harbor and a fuel station is situated here.

Three T-headed piers extend 50m from the N side of Nisis Ayios Pavlos and provide berths for vessels up to 338m in length and 13.4m draft. Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board 1 mile ESE of Nisis Ayios Pavlos. Vessels should send an ETA 48 hours in advance.

Due to the existence of submarine cables, a prohibited anchorage area, marked by mooring buoys, lies between Nisis Ayios Pavlos and the mainland to the NW.

Nisos Trafos, an islet 22m high, lies at the NE end of the bay. The NW shore of the bay is fronted by rocks. Mavronisi, 11m high, is a steep and black colored rock which lies in the center of the bay about 0.2 mile NNE of Nisis Ayios Pavlos. During N or W winds, vessels with local knowledge can anchor between Nisis Ayios Pavlos and Mavronisi in depths of 10 to 37m.

Anchorage in Ormos Kalon Limenon is preferred to that in Kolpos Messara, as there is better protection during N winds. Because of the configuration of the land, there is often a moderate and steady breeze blowing within Ormos Kalon Limenon at a time when a strong gale is raging in Kolpos Messara, especially in the mornings.

Akra Kefalas (Kephala) (34°56'N., 24°55'E.), located 9.5 miles E of Akra Lithinon, is a conspicuous promontory which, from certain directions, looks like a crouching lion. A prominent church stands close NE of this point.

Akra Martelos is located 9 miles E of Akra Kefalas and a conspicuous church stands 0.5 mile NNW of it. Oros Kofinas is the conspicuous summit of a range of mountains which rises close N of this point to a height of 1,230m. This peak terminates in a remarkable swan neck shape or pointed crag which forms a good landmark.

Between Akra Martelos and Akra Alikapounda, 4.5 miles E, the coast recedes to form a bight.

Ormos Tsoutsouros, a bay, is entered between Akra Kerkellos, located 4 miles ENE of Akra Alikapounda, and Akra Karasah, 1.8 miles ENE. A bank, with depths of less than 10m, extends up to 0.3 mile seaward in places from the N shore of this bay. Small vessels can anchor in the bay in depths of 12 to 18m, about 0.3 mile off the mouth of the stream at the head.

Ormos Keratokampos lies between the mouth of Potamos Anapodharis, located 3.2 miles ENE of Akra Kerkellos, and Akra Peristerionas, 4 miles E. A coastal bank, with depths of less than 9m, extends up to about 0.4 mile seaward in places from the shore of this bay. An above-water rock, surrounded by sunken rocks, lies on this bank 1.5 miles E of the W entrance

point. This bay provides a more spacious anchorage than Ormos Tsoutsouros, but it is not as sheltered from the W winds and swell. The best berth lies about 0.5 mile offshore near the head of the bay and S of the village of Kastri.

Akra Theofilos (35°53'N., 25°16'E.), a salient point, is located 4.5 miles E of Akra Peristerionas and is marked by a light. A conspicuous school building stands 3.8 miles ENE of this point.

Ifalos Kaloyeroi, a reef which dries in places, extends up to about 1 mile from the shore, 7 miles E of Akra Peristerionas. This reef, whose position is not easily ascertained, should be given a wide berth.

Ierapetra (35°00'N., 25°44'E.), an ancient walled town, is situated close N of Akra Ierapetra. This low point is surmounted by a conspicuous fort and fronted by a boat harbor. A prominent chimney and a minaret are situated in town. Small vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor in depths of 7 to 9m, sand, about 0.5 mile E of the fort.

A small white church stands on the coast, 4.7 miles E of the town.

Nisis Fotia, 9m high, lies 0.3 mile offshore 6.7 miles E of Akra Ierapetra. This small islet is surrounded by rocks.

Nisis Khrisi (Gaidhourinisi) (34°52'N., 25°42'E.), a small island, lies 8 miles S of Ierapetra and rises to a height of 27m at its NE end. A light is shown from a structure standing on the N side of its W part. Mikronisi, an islet, lies 0.4 mile E of the E extremity of this island. This islet is cone-shaped and 16m high. A depth of 16m was reported (1955) to lie about 2.5 miles SSE of the islet.

The island provides shelter from both N and S winds. Depending on the wind, temporary anchorage can be obtained on the coastal bank either S or N of the island. During S winds, anchorage can be taken in a depth of 15m, fine sand, about 0.6 mile N of Mikronisi and NE of the NE end of Nisis Khrisi. During SE or S gales, vessels can anchor in depths of 18 to 37m, white sand, not less than about 0.5 mile off the N side of the island.

Ormos Makris Yialos (35°02'N., 25°59'E.) is entered 12 miles E of Akra Ierapetra and offers temporary anchorage over a bottom of sand. Akra Kalo Nero, the E entrance point of this bay, is fronted by shallow detached rocks.

Ormos Goudhouras is entered between Akra Plaka, located 1.2 miles ESE of Akra Kalo Nero, and Akra Goudhoura, 3.5 miles ESE. A large and conspicuous monastery, surrounded by a high white wall, stands on the E side of a river which flows into this bay, 2.7 miles NW of Akra Goudhoura. A detached patch, with a depth of 12.8m, lies in the approach to the bay, about 0.5 mile E of Akra Plaka.

Prasonisi, an islet 4m high, lies close inshore, 0.8 mile E of Akra Goudhoura. A prominent hill, 283m high, stands close N of this small islet.

Akra Trakhilas (35°02'N., 26°14'E.), the SE extremity of Kriti, is located 7 miles ENE of Akra Goudhoura. Nisis Koumeli, a small islet, lies about 0.3 mile ESE of a point located 2.2 miles SW of Akra Trakhilas.

Nisidhes Kavalloi, consisting of three steep-to islets, lies about 0.5 miles off Akra Trakhilas. A main light is shown from the S islet which is 59m high.

Stenon Koufonisou (34°59'N., 26°08'E.), a strait, separates Nisis Koufonision from the S coast of Kriti. It has a navigable width of 1.5 miles and depths greater than 200m along the middle part of the fairway. With N winds, squalls from the mountains can be very violent within this strait.

Nisis Koufonision (34°56'N., 26°09'E.), 64m high, lies 3.5 miles SSE of Akra Goudhoura and a light is shown from its summit. This island stands out because of its high white cliffs, which are unlike any others in this locality. It is surrounded by several islets, rocks, and shoals and should not be closely approached.

Nisis Lafonisi and Vrakhonisi Strongilo, 12m and 18m high, respectively, lie on a reef close off the N extremity of Koufonision, and Nisis Trakhilos lies close off the S extremity.

Stranded wrecks are reported to lie about 0.4 mile SSE of the E extremity of Koufonision and about 0.6 mile N of Vrakhonisi Strongilo.

6.15 West coast.—Akra Lendos (35°18'N., 23°31'E.), 43m high, is located 1.7 miles N of Nisis Elafonisi. This salient point is surrounded by rocks and a conspicuous monastery, comprised of a church with a belfry and a chapel, is situated 0.8 mile N of it. The monastery stands on a low rocky mound near the middle of the head of a small bay.

The W coast of Kriti, extending N of Akra Lendos, is indented by several small bays and is mostly fringed by rocks which lie close inshore.

Akra Touzoula (35°28'N., 23°33'E.) is located 11 miles NNE of Akra Lendos. Prasonision and two other prominent islets, all of which are surrounded by sunken rocks, lie close N of this point. A light is reported to be shown from a point 0.8 mile NE of Akra Touzoula.

Akra Koutri, a cliffy and conspicuous headland, is located 2.5 miles N of Akra Touzoula and several islets and rocks lies close SW of it. The conspicuous church of Ayia Paraskevi is situated 0.8 mile SE of this headland.

Anchorage may be taken by vessels with local knowledge in depths of 20 to 29m within Ormos Koutris, which is entered S of Akra Koutri. The bottom of this bay is mostly rock interspersed with patches of sand.

Akra Vouxa is located 7 miles N of Akra Koutri and is fronted by a reef. The coast between forms the W side of Khersonisos Gramvousa, a peninsula, which rises to a height of 762m.

Akra Tigani, a small promontory, projects NW from the coast 2.5 miles SSW of Akra Vouxa. It is 122m high and is fronted by several prominent above-water rocks and reefs. Yellow cliffs are located at the head of the bay on the S side of this promontory and are conspicuous from seaward.

Caution.—A dangerous wreck lies S of the point of land on the S coast of Nisis Gramvousa.

6.16 Nisis Gramvousa (35°37'N., 23°35'E.), 124m high, lies 1 mile N of Akra Tigani. It is precipitous and is fringed with rocks and reefs. This islet may be identified from the W

by a conspicuous ruined fort which is situated on the W side of its S end.

Ormos Gramvousa, a small bay which lies between the S extremity of Nisis Gramvousa and Akra Tigani, has depths of 6 to 15m. Small vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor within this bay.

Nisis Agria Gramvousa (35°39'N., 23°35'E.), bold and barren, lies with its SE extremity 0.4 mile NW of Akra Vouxa. This islet is 103m high and forms the NW extremity of Kriti.

A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing at Akra Kokkala, the NW extremity of the islet.

Pondikonision (35°35'N., 23°28'E.), 164m high, lies 4.7 miles W of Akra Tigani and is the only off-lying islet along the W coast of Kriti. This island is mostly steep-to and an above-water rock lies close off its SW end.

6.17 North coast.—Kolpos Kissamou (35°36'N., 23°39'E.), a gulf, is entered between the NW end of Nisis Agria Gramvousa and Akra Spatha, 8 miles ENE. Akra Spatha (Akra Spathi) is the N extremity of Khersonisos Rodhopou, a high peninsula. This point can easily be identified by a cone-shaped peak, 369m high, which surmounts its bluff extremity. Onikhas, the summit of the peninsula, is 748m high and stands 5.7 miles S of Akra Spatha.

Akra Nisi, surmounted by a prominent church, lies on the E side of the gulf 6 miles S of Akra Spatha. A notable crescent-shaped cave, which is conspicuous from the E, is located on the W side of the gulf, 3.5 miles S of Akra Vouxa.

Kastellion (35°30'N., 23°40'E.), a small town, stands at the head of the gulf. The ruins of an old fortress are situated near the town and a factory, with a conspicuous chimney, stands 1.5 miles E of it.

A small harbor fronts the shore 1 mile NW of the town and is protected by a breakwater and a mole. There is 415m of berthage with a depth of 6.5m alongside. Small vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor about 0.4 mile offshore NNE of the town.

Generally, anchorage within Kolpos Kissamou is not recommended as it is open to the N and the holding ground is poor.

Kolpos Khanion (35°35'N., 24°00'E.), an extensive bay, is entered between Akra Spatha and Akra Tripiti, 20 miles ESE.

Ormiskos Menies lies on the W side of this bay, 2.5 miles SE of Akra Spatha. This small bay has depths of 7 to 9m and provides shelter to small vessels, with local knowledge, from winds from between the W and NW.

The conspicuous monastery of Gonias stands 7 miles S of Ormiskos Menies and consists of a white building with a dome and a tower. A school building is situated 0.5 mile S of the monastery and is also conspicuous.

Nisis Ayios Theodoros, 156m high and barren, lies 0.7 mile offshore, 7.5 miles E of the monastery. This island, with a small islet lying off its N side, is separated from the coast by Stenon Ayios Theodoron, a narrow passage, which is obstructed by rocky patches.

Akra Tripiti (35°36'N., 24°07'E.), a bluff headland, is the E entrance point of the bay and the N extremity of Khersonisos Akrotiri.

Akra Mavromouri, a low cape, is located 2.3 miles WSW of Akra Tripiti. This part of the coast should be given a wide berth as it is fringed with dangers and a with strong N winds, a heavy swell is encountered here.

Limon Khania (35°31'N., 24°01'E.) (World Port Index No. 43090), a small harbor, fronts the SE shore of Kolpos Khanion and is protected by a breakwater. The main quay has a depth of 3.7m alongside and can accommodate small coasters up to 60m in length and 3m draft. The harbor, which can be contacted by VHF, is mostly used by small craft and yachts. Exposed anchorage can be taken in a depth of 37m, about 0.7 mile N of the breakwater.

Caution.—Kolpos Khanion is almost entirely exposed to N winds, which cause heavy seas and difficult conditions at its head. Vessels at anchor within the bay should put to sea without delay on warning of a N gale, or when a rapid veer to the N is indicated by a sudden rise in the barometric pressure during or immediately after bad weather from the SW.

6.18 Khersonisos Akrotiri (35°33'N., 24°08'E.), a large peninsula, is joined to the mainland by an isthmus which separates Kolpos Khanion from Ormos Soudhas. The summit of this peninsula, Oros Sklopa, is cone-shaped and 532m high. It stands 4 miles SSE of Akra Tripiti and is surmounted by a radio mast.

Akra Maleka, a bluff headland, forms the NE extremity of Khersonisos Akrotiri. It is located 2.3 miles ESE of Akra Tripiti and is marked by a main light.

Caution.—Submarines frequently exercise in areas, which may best be seen on the chart, lying N, NE, and E of Akra Maleka.

A magnetic anomaly has been reported to exist off Khersonisos Akrotiri.

6.19 Ormos Soudhas (35°29'N., 24°11'E.) (World Port Index No. 43100), a large bay, lies on the S side of Khersonisos Akrotiri and forms one of the safest and largest harbors in the E Mediterranean. Although primarily a naval base, there are commercial facilities.

Winds—Weather.—Winds from the N are not dangerous in the bay, but S winds are very gusty. Along the N shore, the wind is often very different from the wind outside the bay or in the center. This is mainly because of the high land. When the wind outside is from the NW or N, it often blows from the W or WNW over most of the bay and is weaker near the entrance.

Depths—Limitations.—A designated navigation fairway, which may best be seen on the chart, passes S of Nisis Soudha and leads to the head of the bay.

A pier projects about 0.2 mile NNE from the central part of Soudha, and has depths of more than 5.5m alongside the outer half of its length.

There is a naval fuel depot situated N of Nisis Soudha. Two wharves have depths of 13 to 15m alongside and can accommodate vessels up to 34,000 dwt.

Three piers front the town and have depth of 7.9 to 9.8m alongside. Vessels up to 200m in length and 9.7m draft can be accommodated. In addition, several mooring buoys are situated in the vicinity of the head of Ormos Soudhas.

Aspect.—Ormos Soudhas is entered between Akra Pelegri, located 5 miles S of Akra Maleka, and Akra Dhrapanon, 3.5

miles SE. Steep and barren hills stand on both sides of the bay and a plain, with olive groves, extends W from its head.

Nisis Palaiosoudha lies on the N side of the entrance, close S of Akra Pelegri. This islet is 23m high and is marked by a beacon. A lighted float is moored about 0.2 mile S of the islet (May to October).

Nisis Soudha lies 1.5 miles WSW of Nisis Palaiosoudha and is surmounted by a ruined fort. It is 31m and has prominent white cliffs. A main light is shown from the S extremity of this islet. Nisis Leon, a small islet, lies close NW of Nisis Soudha.

Lintaviana, a conspicuous mound, stands at the head of the bay and is 43m high.

Akra Dhrapanon, on the S side of the entrance, is a bold headland which rises to a prominent tableland. Dhrapanokefala, the culmination of this tableland, is 527m high and stands 2 miles S. A rocky spit and several shoals front this headland. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 7m high, standing on this headland.

Akra Soudha is located 4.5 miles W of Akra Dhrapanon and a prominent fort and a factory are situated S of it. The S shore is steep between Akra Soudha and the E end of the naval base at Soudha, 3.5 miles WNW. The town of Soudha lies along the S side of the head of the bay. A prominent mill, 35m high, stands in the W part of town.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory for vessels entering Ormos Soudhas. The port can be contacted by VHF, and, by arrangement, a naval pilot will board off the entrance.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage in the bay may be found in depths of 23 to 30m off the naval base and closer to the S shore than the N shore.

Caution.—Several prohibited areas, which may best be seen on the chart, lie within Ormos Soudhas and its approaches. Navigation without prior permission from the appropriate naval authorities is prohibited within these areas.

Several anchoring and fishing prohibited areas, which may best be seen on the chart, lie in the vicinity of the bay entrance.

A minesweeping area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies 0.7 mile N of Akra Dhrapanon.

A measured distance (1,852m), which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the vicinity of Akra Pelegri and is indicated by beacons.

Several wrecks lie in the approaches and within the designated entrance fairway and may best be seen on the chart.

6.20 Ormos Almirou (35°23'N., 24°20'E.) lies between Akra Dhrapanon and Akra Mavromouri, 10.7 miles SE.

Yeoryioupoleos is situated on the S side of the Potamos Almiros, which flows into the bay 7 miles S of Akra Dhrapanon. This village is comprised of several conspicuous white houses and a ruined fort. A small islet, 3m high, lies close off the mouth of the river. It is connected by a causeway to the S entrance point of the river and is surmounted by a prominent chapel.

Caution.—A prohibited anchoring and fishing area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies close S of Akra Dhrapanon and extends up to 2 miles seaward.

A minesweeping area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the SW corner of Ormos Almitou and extends up to 2 miles seaward.

Rethimnon (35°22'N., 24°28'E.), a small town, is situated 3 miles E of Akra Mavromouri. It is fronted by a small harbor which is formed by two moles. There is 820m of berthage with depths of 5 to 8m alongside. Vessels up to 4,000 grt can be accommodated.

Conspicuous landmarks in the town include two minarets; a clock tower standing near the middle; a citadel, with a prominent dome, standing at the N end; and a church situated near the W end. Pilotage is compulsory and available. The harbor can be contacted by VHF.

Anchorage may be taken by vessels, with local knowledge, in a depth of 9m, muddy sand, about 0.5 mile NE of the town. However, caution is advised as this roadstead is open to the N and is suitable only during good weather in summer or with settled winds. Large vessels can anchor in a depth of 18m, sand, about 0.6 mile NW of the town.

Akra Khondros Kavos (35°26'N., 24°42'E.), a rocky headland, is located 11.8 miles ENE of Rethimnon and is marked by a light. A conspicuous hotel stands on the W side of a point 2.7 miles W of the light.

Ormiskos Panormou, a small bay, lies close W of the light and the buildings of a village situated at its head are prominent.

Akra Stavros, a low lying and salient point, is located 13 miles E of Akra Khondros Kavos and is marked by a light. The coast between is indented and fronted by several small islets. A conspicuous radar station is reported to be situated 3 miles SSE of the light.

6.21 Akra Dhia (35°25'N., 25°02'E.), 62m high, is located 2.5 miles E of Akra Stavros. This rocky headland forms the NE extremity of the high and rugged coast which extends E from close W of Akra Khondros Kavos. A small rock, which looks like a sailing vessel when viewed from the W, fronts this headland.

Nisis Dia (35°27'N., 25°13'E.) lies in the NE approach to Kolpos Irakliou, 8 miles ENE of Akra Dhia. This island is a mass of limestone and rises to a height of 267m. It is largely bare and sterile, and is reported to be a sanctuary for wild goats.

Akra Marmara, the N extremity of this island, is marked by a light. Nisis Petalidhi, 19m high, lies 1.2 miles W of this light. The channel lying between this rocky islet and the island is almost closed by reefs.

Akra Apiri, the SE extremity of the island, is marked by a light. Nisis Paksimadi (Paximadhi), a rocky islet, lies 1.7 miles SE of this light and is 44m high.

Ormos Mesaiois, a small bay, lies on the S coast of Nisis Dia, 1.4 miles WNW of Akra Apiri. It provides anchorage to vessels with local knowledge and has depths of 44 to 69m. Ormos Agrilias, another small bay, is entered close W of Akra Apiri. It affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge and has a depth of 25m near the center.

Kolpos Irakliou (35°22'N., 25°05'E.) is entered between Akra Panayia, located 2.1 miles SE of Akra Dhia, and the town of Iraklion, 5 miles SE. The remains of Palaioastron, a ruined fort, are situated on the W side of this gulf, 1.7 miles SSW of Akra Panayia. Good anchorage, sheltered from most winds, can be found in depths of 27 to 45m about 0.2 to 0.3 mile off the coast abreast Palaioastron.

Linoperamata Oil Terminal (35°21'N., 25°03'E.) fronts several fuel installations at the head of the gulf. Two piers project NE from the shore and submarine oil pipelines extend up to 400m offshore near these piers. Vessels secure their sterns to mooring buoys which lie in depths of 7m near the offshore ends of the pipelines.

6.22 Iraklion (35°21'N., 25°09'E.) (World Port Index No. 43130), a small port, lies on the S side of Kolpos Irakliou and is protected by an extensive outer breakwater.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal rise is very small and seldom exceeds 0.4m. The currents off the harbor entrance are influenced by the wind and usually set NW at rates up to 1.5 knots.

Depths—Limitations.—An inner basin has depths of 2 to 3.7m and is used by small craft and yachts.

The N breakwater is 2,000m long and has berths on its S side with depths of 9 to 11m alongside. The S breakwater has 420m of berthage on its W side with depths of 6 to 8m alongside. In addition, there is 850m of total berthage on the S side of the harbor, with depths of 7 to 9.1m alongside. Vessels up to 16,300 grt, 250m in length, and 9m draft can be accommodated.

Aspect.—A conspicuous fort stands near the root of the main breakwater. A prominent cathedral, with a dome and two towers, stands in the middle of the town 0.5 mile SW of the fort.

A aeronautical light is shown from the control tower of the airport standing 1.4 miles SE of the head of the main breakwater. Oros Yiouktas, 811m high, rises 6 miles S of the town and is prominent. The ruins of the Minoan city of Knossos are situated 3 miles SSE of the town.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels over 500 tons. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board about 0.5 mile NE of the harbor entrance.

Anchorage.—In summer, vessels can anchor in a depth of 33m, mud and sand, about 0.7 mile N of the root of the N breakwater. In winter, vessels can find safe anchorage within the bays on the S side of Nisis Dia.

Caution.—Due to the existence of submarine cables, an anchoring prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies centered 3 miles E of the harbor entrance and extends up to 1.3 miles seaward.

6.23 Akra Khersonisos (35°20'N., 25°23'E.) is located 11.5 miles E of Iraklion and the coast between is low. This cape is fronted by a small islet and a reef and is surmounted by a prominent church and a mill.

A conspicuous radar station, with two dish-shaped antennae, stands on a hill, 323m high, 3.5 miles WSW of the cape.

Small vessels, with local knowledge, can find shelter in the summer in a small bay which is entered close S of the cape. These vessels can anchor in depths of 9 to 11m, sand and weed. Large vessels may find good anchorage in depths of 16 to 18m in the SE approach to this bay.

Kolpos Malion is entered between Akra Khersonisos and Akra Pounda, 8.4 miles E. A conspicuous mill is situated close SE of Akra Pounda. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 29m, about 0.5 mile NNW of a small islet which lies close offshore 4.2 miles SE of Akra Khersonisos.

Akra Kastri, a small promontory, is located 1 mile SSE of Akra Khersonisos and is surmounted by a church and the ruins of a fort. A small craft harbor, protected by a mole, lies on the S side of this promontory.

Akra Ayios Ioannis (35°20'N., 25°46'E.), 90m high, is located 10.8 miles E of Akra Pounda. A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing on this cape.

Nisis Avgo (Nisis Ovo) (35°36'N., 25°35'E.), 52m high, lies 18.5 miles NNW of Akra Ayios Ioannis. This precipitous and steep-to islet is marked by a light.

A bank, with a least depth of 70m, lies 12.5 miles E of Nisis Avgo.

Kolpos Merabellou (35°20'N., 25°46'E.) is entered between Akra Ayios Ioannis and Akra Faneromeni, 16 miles ESE. The land on both sides of this large gulf is mountainous and the head is backed by Ierapetra, a low isthmus.

Khersonisos Spinalongas, a large island, lies off the W side of the gulf and is connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus which is surmounted by three prominent windmills.

Nisis Spinalonga, located 3 miles SW of Akra Ayios Ioannis, lies on the S side of the entrance to Ormos Spinalongas and close off the N extremity of Khersonisos Spinalongas. This islet is 41m high and is surmounted by a ruined fort. Large vessels can anchor close N of Nisis Spinalonga. However, due to the limited space and frequent violent squalls, this roadstead should be used with caution. A safe anchorage, for vessels with drafts of less than 5m and with local knowledge, lies W of Nisis Spinalonga. Ormos Spinalongas, which extends between Khersonisos Spinalongas and the mainland, is obstructed by a shallow bar.

Ormos Porou is entered between Akra Vangi, the SE extremity of Khersonisos Spinalongas, and Akra Pleora, 1.5 miles SW. A bank of coral, with a least depth of 31m, lies in the center of this bay, about 1 mile N of Akra Pleora. Anchorage may be taken, sheltered from N and NE gales, by vessels with local knowledge in depths of 27 to 36m, in the E part of this bay. The bottom is formed of mud, sand, and weed and is a good holding ground.

Several fuel storage tanks stand at the head of a small bay, 1.4 miles SW of Akra Pleora. An offshore berth, consisting of four mooring buoys, is reported to lie in a depth of 23m about 0.5 mile SE of the tanks.

6.24 Ayios Nikolaos (35°12'N., 25°43'E.), a town and resort, is situated in a small bay 2.7 miles SSW of Akra Pleora. The town, which has several prominent buildings, is fronted by a small harbor protected by a mole. There is 370m of quayage with depths of 3 to 8.5m alongside. Vessels up to 130m in length and 8m draft can be accommodated. Pilotage is not compulsory, but local pilots are available. The harbor can be contacted by VHF.

Nisis Ayios Pantes, 47m high, fronts the harbor and lies 0.5 mile ENE the entrance. This small island is surmounted by a prominent chapel. Nisis Mikronisos, 27m high, lies close N of the N side of Nisis Ayios Pantes. This small islet is marked by a light. Large vessels can anchor in suitable depths off the S end of Nisis Ayios Pantes. The harbor can be approached by passing SW or NW of Nisis Ayios Pantes.

Nisis Kounidha (35°08'N., 25°49'E.), 20m high, lies in the SE corner of the gulf, 6 miles SE of Ayios Nikolaos. A light is shown from this rocky islet.

Nisis Psira, 231m high, lies on the E side of the gulf, 7 miles E of Ayios Nikolaos. This rocky islet is precipitous on its NW and SW sides. Ifalos Merembellou, a bank, lies 3.2 miles W of Nisis Psira and has a least depth of 36m.

Several small boat harbors lie along the S and E shore of the gulf.

Ormos Sitias (35°13'N., 26°08'E.), a small bay, is entered between Akra Vamvakia, located 2.5 miles ESE of Akra Faneromeni, and Akra Mavromouris, 3 miles E.

Akra Vamvakia, the W entrance point of the bay, is fronted by a rocky spit and is marked by a light. Lofos Modhioros, 541m high, rises 2.5 miles SSE of Akra Mavromouris and is prominent.

Sitia (35°13'N., 26°07'E.), a small town with a ruined fort, is situated on the W side of the bay, 1 mile SSW of Akra Vamvakia. This town is fronted by a small harbor, protected by a breakwater, and a marina. A pier, 150m long, has a depth of 10m alongside and is mostly used by ferries. A jetty, 50m long, has depths of 3 to 4m alongside. Vessels up to 150m in length and 9m draft can be accommodated. The harbor is reported to be subject to silting. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 11m, mud and sand, about 0.2 mile E of the head of the jetty. Larger vessels can anchor in a depth of 26m, mud, about 0.5 miles E of the head of the jetty.

6.25 Nisidhes Yianisadhes (Dionysiades) (35°20'N., 26°10'E.), a group of four steep-to islets, lies 7 miles N of Akra Mavromouris, the E entrance point of Ormos Sitias.

Nisis Paximadha (35°23'N., 26°11'E.), the N islet of the group, is 133m high and its N extremity is marked by a light.

Nisis Dhragonadha, 128m high, is the largest islet and lies 1.8 miles S of Nisis Paximadha. A small islet lies close N of its N side.

Nisis Yianisadha, 147m high, is the S islet of the group and is separated from the S side of Nisis Dhragonadha by a channel, 0.3 mile wide. A light is shown from its SE extremity.

Ifalos Spitfaiar (35°19'N., 26°15'E.), a shallow and isolated rock, lies 3.2 miles E of the SE extremity of Nisis Yianisadha.

Akra Mavros (35°17'N., 26°14'E.), a prominent headland, is located 4 miles NE of Akra Mavromouris and is 187m high.

Skopelos Gravroulia, a dangerous rock, lies offshore about 0.3 mile, 1 mile NE of Akra Mavros.

Nisidhes Kiriamadhi (35°18'N., 26°16'E.), consisting of two islets, lies 0.8 mile offshore, 2.3 miles NE of Akra Mavros. These rocky islets are 10m high and form the outer danger, except for Ifalos Spitfaiar, in this vicinity. The NW islet is marked by a light.

Akra Sidheros (35°19'N., 26°19'E.), the NE extremity of Kriti, is located 4.7 miles NE of Akra Mavros. The coast between is formed by the NW side of a narrow peninsula which is indented by several small bays. Within the point, the land rises to a height of 209m about 0.5 mile SW. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 15m high, standing on the point.

The bays, which indent the NW coast of the peninsula, are separated from those on the SE side by narrow isthmuses. This

configuration causes the peninsula, when seen from the E or W, to appear as two islands. Vessels with local knowledge can find shelter from offshore winds within these bays.

Vrakhoi Pinaki, a group of rocks, extend up to about 0.3 mile offshore, 1 mile W of Akra Sidheros. Nisis Sidhero, 5.5m high, lies 0.5 mile WNW of Akra Sidheros and a shallow rock lies close NNE of it.

Skopeloi Sidheros is a group of rocks, awash in places, which lies about 0.3 mile E of Akra Sidheros. Several isolated shoals lie up to 0.9 mile E of the group and Vrakhoi Karavi, a group of rocks awash, lies 0.7 mile S the group. Vessels are advised to give this area a wide berth.

Caution.—A dangerous wreck was reported to be located on the reef between Akra Sidheros and Skopeli Sidheros. Navigation between the reefs and Akra Sidheros should be avoided.

6.26 East coast.—**Nisis Elasa** (35°17'N., 26°20'E.) lies in the NE approaches to Ormos Grandes, 3 miles SSE of Akra Sidheros. This islet is 72m high, barren, rocky, and uninhabited.

The E coast of Kriti is mostly part precipitous and is backed by mountains rising to heights of 800m.

Ormos Grandes (35°14'N., 26°17'E.), a large bight, lies between Akra Sidheros and Akra Plaka, 7 miles S.

Ormos Erimoupolis, a small bay, lies at the NW end of Ormos Grandes and is entered 3.7 miles SW of Akra Sidheros. Mavros Vrakhos (Black Rock) and another above-water rock lie on the SE part of a reef, which extends up to 0.3 mile ESE from the S entrance point of the bay. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in the approaches to this bay. A good berth is in depths of 22 to 31m, mud and sand, about 0.5 mile NE of Mavros Vrakhos.

Nisidhes Grandes lies in the approach to the S part of Ormos Grandes, 0.7 mile NW of Akra Plaka. This group consists of an island, 32m high, with an islet lying off each of its ends. Vessels may obtain sheltered anchorage in depths of 23 to 33m, S of Nisidhes Grandes during N gales.

Ormos Kouremenos, a bay with a sandy beach, lies W of Nisidhes Grandes. It affords shelter during S winds and during gales from the N and NW. Anchorage may be obtained in depths of 16 to 22m, sand and mud.

Akra Plaka (35°12'N., 26°19'E.), marked by a light, is a steep-to promontory, 83m high. Akra Zakros is located 7 miles SSW of Akra Plaka. A small bay, entered close N of this point, has a prominent gorge at its head.

Ifalos Zakros, with a least depth of 10m, lies about 1 mile offshore, 2.4 miles NNE of Akra Zakros.

A bank, with depths 25 to 32m, lies between 2.7 miles and 6.7 miles E of Ifalos Zakros. A detached shoal area, with a depth of 67m, lies about 16 miles ENE of Ifalos Zakros and lesser depths were reported to lie in this vicinity.

Akra Trakhilas (35°02'N., 26°14'E.), the SE extremity of Kriti, is located 3.8 miles SSW of Akra Zakros and has been previously described.